



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru* recommended, October 2, 1906, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 27; in transit, 6.

Per steamship *Korea*, October 12, 1906: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 31; in transit, 3.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Cholera.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, October 6, as follows:

Week ended October 6, 1906. Four original and 3 supplemental bills of health issued to steamships; the crews, 719 in number, were inspected; 86 certificates of vaccination were granted; 50 pieces of baggage were disinfected; 23,623 packages of freight were viséed.

The mortality from cholera is diminishing, and it is thought the outbreak will soon be over.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported from outports.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows 37 deaths from cholera among Chinese.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Mosquitoes—Yellow fever at Cruces.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, November 5 and 16, as follows:

Week ended November 3, 1906. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; total crews, 116; no passengers and no immune certificate issued. Three of these vessels were fumigated, as follows: Steamship *Saturnina*, for Galveston; steamship *Ole Bull*, for Mobile, and schooner *Frontenac*, for Port Tampa, Fla.

No new cases of yellow fever have appeared during this week at this city. On November 1 a case of yellow fever was reported at Santa Clara, the capital of this province.

The case of leprosy has disappeared and could not be found to be sent to Santa Clara.

The sanitary condition of the city is bad. There are swarms of mosquitoes all over the city.

Week ended November 10, 1906. No vessel cleared at this port for ports in the United States. No immune certificate issued this week.

The only case of quarantinable nature inside the city is that of leprosy, already reported.

On November 10 two suspicious cases of yellow fever were reported at Cruces, in this province.

November 13, 1906. On November 12, shortly after I mailed my weekly report, I was informed by the city board of health that on the 10th instant a sanitary commission from the board went to Cruces and found the two reported cases of yellow fever confirmed. Official information is received of a new case at Santa Clara, capital of this province.

The following information is received from the local board of health in regard to the two cases at Cruces. One is of very bad pathological